Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, MAY 2, 1808. [No. 2161.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

For BOSTON,

Or any Port to the Northward,

The SLOOP

WOLCOTT,

WOLCOTT PRATT, Master:

Will be dispatched as soon as possible. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Master on board at Harper's wharf.

April 29. 3t†

Epaulets, Lace, Swords & Plumes

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ADAM LYNN,

Who has to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on King street, in a good situation, and neatly fitted for a store.

April 25 d

SALT.

2900 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt, just received per the schooner Independent, from Charleston—for sale by

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 22, 1808. d

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well assorted German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d5tec12t.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

TEAS.

1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of April inst, a NEGRO WOMAN, named

MOLLY:

She is a low stout-made woman, about 23 years of age, has a down look, yellow complexion, had on a homespun mixed habit, white stockings and coarse shoes. She has a husband living with judge Fitzhugh in Alexandria, and it is supposed she is harbored somewhere in town. Whoever takes up and secures her, so that I get her again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Bowen,

Prince William county near Hay-market.

☞ Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring employing or carrying her off.

April 26. d6t.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

New-York Lottery.

YESTERDAY was the tenth day of drawing—the first drawn ticket is a prize of one thousand dollars—the wheel had gained at the close of the ninth day's drawing 9880 dollars: in consequence of which the tickets have risen in value.—The subscriber has a few tickets and shares at *Eight Dollars* during the present week; but will be raised to *Eight Dollars Fifty Cents* on Monday next.——A whole ticket, two halves, or four quarters, given in exchange for ten dollar prizes.

Robert Gray.

April 26.

To Hire for one Year,

A Young, Active, NEGRO MAN:

Capable of the duties of a Waiter or House-Servant.

ENQUIRE OF

THE PRINTER.

April 29. eo3t*

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Moulo Candles in small boxes, of superiuality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

JOHN ROBERTS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin

15 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits

15 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses

5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy

Holland Gin

Lisbon and Malaga Wines

10 bags Pepper

8 barrels ground Ginger

Cotton in bales

Green Coffee in barrels and bags

Sugar in hogsheads and barrels

Loaf Sugar

Allum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig-Blue

Powder, Shot and Lead

Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c &c.

April 25. law6w

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Prince Street next to Mr. Able Janney's It is at present in the occupation of the rev. Mr. Gibson. Possession may be had on the 26th day of May, on application to the subscriber.

James Campbell.

April 25. law4w,

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate paymet.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. eo4w

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices* Dolls.	Cts.	D.	C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2	50		
Navy		3			
Pilot		4	50		
Crackers		5			
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—		
Bacon	lb.		10		
Butter for export			10	2	12
Coffee, West Indw			26		29
Cotton			18		20
Chocolate			20		25
Candles Mould			17		19
Dipt			16		18
Spermaceti			45		50
Cheese, American			12½		14
English			*none*		
Duck, Best Russia	bolts	35			
Fish, Salmon	bbl.		*none*		
Herrings		3	50	4	
Mackrel		7			
Shad		7			
Flax Seed					*no sale*
Flour Superfine		4	12	4	25
Fine		3½		3	75
Midlings		3	3		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		40		42
Wheat			70		
Rye			60		
Barley		1			
Oats			42		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10		12
Hemp, Russia,	cwt.	300			
Common,		200		250	
Hogslard	lb.		10		12
Iron	ton	125	130		
Leather, Sole	lb.		20		22
Lime	bbl.	2	25		
Limes		5			
Lemons, box		6			
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5		7	
Pine scantling		2		3	
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	10		
White do. common 4-4		1	50		
do. clean 4-4		2	20		
Shingles, Jump. 24 in. M.		4	50		
Common		3	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl.		20			
bl. Red Oak		10			
hhd. do.		9			
Meal	bus.		50		
Molasses	gal.		45		50
Nankeens	piece		90		
Pork prime	bbl.	16		18	
Cargo		15		16	
Southern 2d qual.		15		16	
Plaister Paris c. pr.	ton	5		6	
Do. retail		8			
Piemento			25		
Pepper			20		22
Porter, fi American	doz.	2	25		
London					*none*
Rice	100lbs.	3			
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *dull*		8		10
Do. brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, refined			31		
Not refined			20		25
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy cognac 4th	proof		160		170
French			115		130
Rum Jam. 4th do		1	10	1	15
Antigua 2d			85		90
Gin, Holland,			125		
American			48		50
Whiskey			38		42
Sugar H. white	100lb	11	50	12	
Do. brown		9	50	10	
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		9	50	10	50
Do. 2d do.		8		9	
Do 3d do.		7		8	
Loaf	lb.		19		22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.	75	80		
Lisbon		50	55		
Cadiz		55	60	*plenty.*	
Liverpool blown		50	60		
Do. coarse		50	60		
Turks Island		75	80		
Isle of May		75	80		
Liverpool fine sack		3	50		
Shot pattent	cwt.	16			
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	66		
Crowley		17		18	
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb		100		110
Imperial		1	75	1	85
Tallow, Amer.			16		*scarce*
Wax Bees			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	25	1	33
Sherry		1	50	1	75
Teneriffe			80	1	20
Claret	doz.	8		12	
Malaga	gal.		95	1	
Port		1	50	*scarce.*	
Tin, in boxes		19		20	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	98 pr. ct
Potomac do	96
Marine Insurance	80 unct.
Little River Turnpike	80 do.
Potomac Bridge Shares	par.
Exchange on London, par. to 1 pr. ct. adv.	

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE,
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,
RICHMOND, February 8, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONTINUED.]

The 13th article relates to the search of merchant vessels, and differs from the 19th of the treaty of 1794, in the introductory sentence, which enjoins it on the commanders of ships of war and privateers, to observe in the course of the war, which may then exist, as much as possible the acknowledged rules and principles of the law of nations; and also in the penal sum [which it increases] to be given by the commanders of privateers before they receive their commissions, as a security for their good conduct under them. It was supposed that in this as in a preceding case the law remained untouched, and the stipulation produced no other effect, than to enjoin it on the governments respectively, to be particularly attentive to the conduct of its officers in the respect alluded to.

The 13th article and the paper of the British commissioners of the 31st of December, 1806, obviously look to the Russian convention, as the standard of the acknowledged law respecting the search of merchant vessels and blockade. That instrument was held constantly in view on both sides, in every discussion on those subjects, and indeed on every other to which it extends, and its doctrine admitted, especially in those, to be the established law. We were extremely desirous, and used our best exertions, to introduce articles to the same effect, into our treaty, but it was utterly impossible to accomplish it. It must however be allowed that if engagements of the kind alluded to, especially in regard to blockade, for which there was a special document, would not be observed, that it would be useless to stipulate them by treaty.

On the subject of the 17th article I have already made some remarks under another head. I cannot think that a stipulation to receive the ships of war of each party hospitably into the ports of the other, restrains them from limiting the number of ships to be admitted at one time, or from designating the ports to which they shall be admitted. A stipulation to admit them settles only, as I presume, the principle, that they shall be admitted, and leaves open to arrangement the other points connected with it. This opinion is supported by a passage in the article itself, as to the ports which secures to vessels which might be driven by stress of weather, &c. into ports not open to them in ordinary cases, an hospitable reception in such ports. Had the right to designate the ports been given up by the general stipulation, there would have been no necessity for that contained in this passage. The remark is equally applicable to the other case, that of the number to be admitted at one time. As that must be an affair of special and strict regulation, an exception which admitted more, by securing rights to them in case they entered, would necessarily defeat the limitation itself.

The stipulation which relates to the good treatment of the officers of each party in the ports of the other, being reciprocal, contains no reflection on one which is not applicable to the other: and I will venture to affirm that it is equally necessary in regard to Great Britain as to the United States. It is well known in respect to the latter, that the passions, which were excited by the revolution, did not long survive the struggle; that the sword was no sooner sheathed, than the calamities of the war were forgotten. The injured are always the first to forgive. It is however, just to remark that time has essentially effaced, from the people of both nations, the hostile impression which that arduous conflict produced.

The 23d article was thought to contain an useful stipulation by securing to the U. S. the advantages in navigation and commerce, which Great Britain might afterwards grant to any other nation. That stipulation was obviously founded on the right of the most favored nation, and subject of course to the condition incident to it. It amounts to this, that if Great Britain should concede any accommodation to another power in commerce with the East or West India colonies, or any other part of her dominions, gratuitously, the U. S. would be entitled to it on the same terms; but if she made such accommodation in consideration of certain equivalents to be given her in return, that the U. S. would not be entitled to those advantages without paying the equivalents. The doctrine is the same in its application to the U. S. If they could grant any privileges in trade to France or Spain for admission into their West India colonies, Great Britain would be entitled to the same, provided she admitted the U. S. into her islands also, and not otherwise. I could not perceive therefore how it was possible that the U. S. should be injured by the stipulation contained in this article; while it was probable that they might derive some advantage from it. It could not restrain them from passing a navigation act to place them on an equal footing with Great Britain, especially if it was made general or applied only to her and the other nations having such acts. The right to pass such an act was not taken away by any other stipulation in the treaty, and there was nothing in this article that had such a tendency. The terms "shall continue to be on the footing of the most favored nation, &c." refer to the principles established by the preceding articles and not to the existing laws or regulations of either party. If the latter was the case, it would follow, that the tonnage duties, the discriminating duties, &c. would remain as they were. The preceding articles were intended, in the points to which they extended, to establish a standard of equality between the parties, to which the regulations of each, whether they exceeded or fell short of it, should be brought. It could not be doubted that the British export duty was of the first description, that it violated the principle of the most favored nation. The British commissioners admitted the fact, and did not pretend to justify it on that ground. They urged in its favor only, that the same duty was imposed on exports to their own colonies in America, and that if any change was made in it, to satisfy the claim of the U. S. on the principle of the right of the most favored nation, it would be to raise it on the goods exported to other countries, not to reduce it on those sent to the U. S. The principle, however, established by this article, being applicable to that duty, it was to be presumed that it might fairly be relied on to obtain a modification of it, either by reducing the duty on exports to the U. S. or raising it on those to other nations.—There is nothing in this article to restrain the U. S. from adopting measures to counteract the British policy with respect to the West Indies. If that object had not been secured by a special article, from the possibility of being effected by the others, the principle, established by the present one, could not have affected it, otherwise than beneficially.

[*To be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *April* 25.

[CONTINUED.]

FIVE O'CLOCK.

The house met; and postponed indefinitely a number of bills.

The bill from the senate to authorise the President under certain contingencies to suspend the non-importation law having been called up, and a motion having been made to postpone it indefinitely,

Mr. *Newton* begged the house to consider one moment before they had postponed this bill. They had already passed a law authorising the President of the United States to suspend the operation of the embargo law, in the event of a general peace, or such accommodation to neutrals as should render the commerce of the United States safe. Now in the event of that law being suspended it might also be proper to suspend this.

Mr. *Nelson* said he should never vote for the repeal or suspension of this law. He hoped to see the time when it should become a permanent regulation; he would not yield to any of the powers of Europe, and he wished to be independent of them. There were many things now imported from Europe, which could as well be made in our own country. If they could be as well made, he considered it sound policy to give a preference to our own manufactures, and so far to prohibit theirs as to effect a preference of our own.—Whether in this principle I am right or wrong, said he, I am certainly right in this: that at this late period of the session it is impossible to discuss such a question as this, and therefore I wish the motion to prevail.

Mr. *Burwell* said, he would add but a single observation to those of the gentleman just sat down. He was in favor of postponing the bill indefinitely, because he wished it to be understood that we have a right to make all regulations we please respecting our commerce, or trade, or aught else, without consulting the dispositions of any power whatever. He wished it to be understood here and elsewhere; and therefore he was in favor of postponement of this bill.

Mr *Marion* said he was one of those who originally voted for the non-importation law, and he had never repented his vote; but he voted for it under a firm persuasion, that it would go into operation. It had been afterwards suspended because there was a negociation pending and a prospect of accommodation; but if it were the determination never to suffer it to go into operation, he had much rather see it repealed. If it were to be kept in suspension, hung up like a rod *in terrorem*, it would merit ridicule. What cause could there be for suspending it at present? A negociation pending? He believed not. If it were the understanding of a majority that the bill should not go into operation, he hoped they would propose a repeal of it.

Mr. *Newton* believed he was as much opposed as his friend from Maryland or Virginia to concede any point to Great Britain or France. He would wear sack-cloth and ashes for the remainder of his life, rather than surrender one atom to either of those powers. But what had produced this law? The violation of our commerce and impressment of our seamen. If any change should cause G. Britain to desist, was there any impropriety in trusting the president with a discretion to say that the operation of the law should cease till the next session of congress? Certainly not. He wished to see the day with his friend from Maryland, when every man in these walls and in the U. S. should be clad in the fabrics of his own country; and he made no doubt when once established that the manufactures of this country would afford every thing necessary for supplies of every kind. But that was not the case yet; and for that reason they had already invested the president with a discretionary power to suspend the embargo law; and he considered it a proper reason for the passage of this law.

Mr. *Eppes* said, it appeared that the question of suspension of the non-importation act, was very different from that of a suspension of the embargo. The former was a measure of coercion on Great Britain, and whether it had that effect or not, he believed at the time that the law was passed, that the only way in which we could operate on that power was by commercial restrictions. And he felt now free to declare, that if ample reparation were made for the outrage on the Chesapeake, if the decrees were withdrawn and every injury redressed, that he would hold on upon the non-importation act so long as the impressment of our seamen remained. Whenever you take off this, said he, you have nothing to enforce your rights as to impressment, nor as to that system of commercial pillage which has been adopted by Great Britain. We know that the embargo was imposed as a measure of safety. It was to give us time to make preparation to meet the event. If the decrees which produced the embargo are withdrawn the embargo may be withdrawn with propriety. But let me ask any gentleman whether he believes that any circumstance which produced the non-importation act will be removed? Whether they believe that Great Britain will give up her system of impressing seamen? If he does, let him look at the course she has adopted.

After appointing a minister to negotiate with you, she has issued a proclamation, establishing the right of impressment on its broadest footing. Shortly after it was declared by the king at the opening of parliament to be one of those rights which never could nor ever would be admitted. I was originally in favor of the non-importation law, and I am still so. If gentlemen take into consideration all the circumstances which produced the law, I will venture to say that there is not a man in the house originally in favor of it who can now vote for its suspension. It has never yet been fairly in operation. It is now indeed a law of the land, but its operation is virtually suspended by the embargo. I am in favor of its going into operation, and never will consent to its suspension till its intended effect be fulfilled, or the experiment is made.

The question of indefinite postponement was carried 58 to 29.

On motion of Mr. *G. W Campbell*, *Resolved*, That a joint committee be appointed to wait on the president of the U. S. and inform him of the proposed adjournment of congress.

Messrs. *G. W. Campbell & Nicholas* were appointed the committee.

Mr. *Bibb* said that notwithstanding the difference of opinion which had taken place occasionally between the members of this house, during the present session, on questions of policy, he was pleased to perceive that no difference of sentiment existed in regard to the injuries done us by foreign nations. He believed that but one spirit actuated the people of the U. States—that they were attached to their country and to their country alone. He wished not only by professions but by practice to shew foreign nations that we can live without them. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the house of representatives will appear at their next meeting, clothed in the manufactures of their own country.

This was supported by Messrs. Bibb and Eppes, and opposed by Messrs. Macon

epented his vote; but he a firm persuasion, that it ation. It had been after- ecause there was a negoci- prospect of accom moda- e the determination never o operation, he had much ed. If it were to be kept g up like a rod *in terrorem*, cule. What cause could ding it at present? ? He believed not anding of a majority that o into operation, he hoped a repeal of it. eved he was as much op- from Maryland or Virgi- point to Great Britain or wear sack-cloth and ashes his life, rather than sur- either of those powers. ced this law? The viola- rce and impressment of y change should cause G. s there any impropriety ident with a discretion to n of the law should cease of congress? Certainly see the day with his friend en every man in these S. should be clad in the ountry; and he made no stablished that the manu- ntry would afford every supplies of every kind, e case yet; and for that ady invested the president power to suspend the he considered it a proper e of this law. t appeared that the ques- f the non-importation act, rom that of a suspension he former was a measure t Britain, and whether it t, he believed at the time sed, that the only way in ate on that power was by ons. And he felt now if ample reparation were e on the Chesapeake, if hdrawn and every injury would hold on upon the so long as the impress- n remained. Whenever d he, you have nothing to s to impressment, nor as nmercial pillage which Great Britain. We know s imposed as a measure give us time to make he event. If the decrees embargo are withdrawn withdrawn with propri- ny gentleman whether circumstance which pro- tation act will be remov- believe that Great Britain m of impressing seamen? ok at the course she has

a minister to negotiate issued a proclamation, ght of impressment on Shortly after it was at the opening of par- of those rights which r would be admitted. avor of the non-impor- am still so. If gentle- deration all the circum- ced the law, I will ven- re is not a man in the favor of it who can now ion. It has never yet ion. It is now indeed ut its operation is vir- the embargo. I am in nto operation, and ne- s suspension till its in- led, or the experiment

ndefinite postponement

G. W Campbell, Re- committee be appoint- resident of the U. S he proposed adjourn

mpbell & Nicholas were ttee. t notwithstanding the which had taken place the members of this esent session, on ques- as pleased to perceive sentiment existed in s done us by foreign d that but one spirit of the U. States—that to their country and ne. He wished not but by practice to that we can live with- ore offered the follow-

e members of the es will appear at their d in the manufactures

ted by Messrs. Bibb ed by Messrs. Macon

and Rea. When Mr. Bibb said, he had not expected an objection would be made to the resolution but as it had produced debate he withdrew it.

The house adopted several resolutions making additional compensation to door-keeper, assistants, &c. for extra services.

Mr. Coles, the secretary of the president of the United States, informed the house that the president had no further or other communication to make to them.

Mr. *Smilie* moved that the house do adjourn. Agreed, nem. con.

The SPEAKER (general Varnum) Permit me gentlemen, to wish you a pleasant journey home, and a happy meeting with your families and friends. This house is adjourned till the first Monday in November next.

NEW-YORK, *April* 30.

Arrived, sloop Polly, Moore, 14 days from Bermuda. Left sloop Paragon, for New York next day; ship Bordeaux, Gifford, from Marseilles, waiting; ship Thomas, Everet, from Barbados, do. brig Eliza, Mitchell, from New York, for Martinique, cleared, but was obliged to sell his cargo there; a brig from Baltimore, for Charleston, with sugar and molasses on board, blown off, and put in there in distress; brig William, from Salem, loaded with corn and provisons, blown off and put in very leaky. Flour 12 dollars, and plenty; corn 2 dollars. A British convoy of two frigates and 30 sail of transports, arrived at Bermuda, on the 26 h of March, and landed 800 troops, and proceeded to Halifax and Canada. The brig Carnation had also arrived from the Chesapeake.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

"A Voter in Ward No. 2," is received—I certainly feel no delicacy with respect to the subject of the animadversions contained in it, and should have had no hesitation in publishing them had they been handed in time for Saturday's paper.—At this late hour it would be of no avail, as the election will be nearly over before the papers will be handed to the voters in that ward.

Extracts from letters received at Philadelphia.

"*Havannah, April* 10, 1808.

"The object of the present serves to inform you, that flour is up now to 26 dollars per barrel and that all kind of Silesia linens sell to a good advantage, the market being quite bare of this article; wherefore, if you find an opening to make a shipment thereof, before any other shipments arrive, you will avail of the favorable prices offered at present, but soon after the embargo is off your imported goods will decline, and our products rise at least 25 per cent, which please let serve for your government. As that I am most respectfully."

"*Kingston*, [*Jam.*] *March* 29, 1808.

"There is not any arrival from your quarter. We now begin seriously to feel the effects of your embargo. Flour is now retailing at 30 dollars per barrel, corn meal at 16 dollars; rice 12 and 13 dollars per 100lbs.—The latter article was sold yesterday at 11 1-2 by the fifty tierces!! What we will do here shortly God only knows. Nothing is the theme at present but war between America and England. I cannot allow myself to think that this is the case, tho' it seems the general opinion. Yesterday a new governor arrived (say the duke of Manchester,) and London papers to the 25th ult. They are silent as to the difference between your country and G. Britain. A cargo of lumber would now sell well. Shingles, in particular, would pay handsomely. I would advise you to send a cargo of them the very first opening. Corn and fish are the only articles that do not rise rapidly. This is to be accounted for from the great quantity at market, and the abundant crops of provisions."

Extract of a letter from the sloop Poplar, has arrived at Philadelphia from Grenada, and brings a Grenada paper of the 30th ultimo, which contains an account of a most dreadful FIRE at Port Spain, Trinidad, on the 24th March, nearly the whole of which place was destroyed, leaving the inhabitants in the most distressing situation, threatened, as they are with famine. On this occasion, gov. HISLOP issued a proclamation, bearing date the 25th, the next day after the fire, opening the whole of the ports in the island for the introduction of provisions and lumber for four months, with permission to export over of the productions of the island. Martial law was also declared, and the suffering inhabitants, bearing arms, to be furnished with rations in the same proportion as H. B. M. troops. Vessels had been dispatched to the different islands for supplies of provisions and lumber.

By the brig Hope, captain Andrews, arrived on Monday 18th inst. at Marblehea from Gijon in Spain, in the bay of Biscay, we have news from that country to the 10th of last month. It appears that the city of Pampleuse, in the kingdom of Navarre and that of Figueyras in the principality of Catalonia, had been garrisoned with French troops, with the consent and by order of the king of Spain, and therefore without any opposition from the commandant of the same: that the Rochefort fleet had joined that of Carthegena, consisting of 10 ships of the line, &c. and have proceeded thence jointly to Toulon;—that the general opinion of the best informed class in Spain was that the prince of Asturias, the heir apparent of the throne, would be married to Miss Beauharnois, daughter of the ambassador, a niece of the empress of France; and that Murat had already arrived in Madrid, no doubt preparatory to the coming of the emperor and the consummation of the said event, together with other arrangements, such as allotting Portugal as a dowry to his said neice. There were in Ferrol 5 ships of the line, one new, of 120 guns, and 3 frigates ready for sea.

WAR—AND PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE A LA JEFFERSON.

In the debates in congress on a bill from the senate to require the president to arm the frigates and vessels of war of the U. S. Mr. Smilie, a good democrat, and one in the secret of the cabinet, says he does not expect war this summer—after the summer then he does expect it.

Mr. Adams, a bran new democrat, says that it is probable France or England will declare war before the first of November next.

Now for the means of preparation and defence—

1. The merchants are prohibited from arming.

2. Mr. Williams, a good democrat, and member from S. Carolina, said he would go farther to see *the navy burned than to extinguish the fire.*

3. Another democrat says if we had no navy we should not have had an attack on the Chesapeake. Another says if we have a navy we must have taxes; and a third, that he would never vote for federal measures.

So that when we are on the point of a war we are to burn the navy and to take no measures for security, because they would incur expence and be a federal measure.

How can we be saved unless we can change our rulers and put in their place true Americans, men who will consider only what is for the safety, independence and honor of their country?

[*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. Died last week, on the Fredericktown road, Mr. *Hugh Wilkinson*, of Loudon county, Va. The deceased was driving the team of Mr. Carter, when, meeting the stage, his horses started, and precipitated him from the waggon, one wheel of which crossing over his head he immediately expired.

STATE PAPER.

CONVENTION

Between his Britannic majesty and the king of Sweden—signed at Stockholm on the 8th February 1808.

The consequence of the treaty of Tilsit, between Russia and France, unfolding themselves more and more, in such a manner as to threaten Sweden with a speedy invasion, for the purpose of forcing her to accede to the French system; and his Swedish majesty finding himself therefore under the necessity of bringing forward to resist its effects, a greater force than he has at his ordinary disposal. His Britannic majesty, animated with the constant desire of contributing to the defence and security of his ally, and of supporting him by every means in a war undertaken for the mutual interests of both states, has determined to give to his Swedish majesty an immediate aid in money, as being the most prompt and efficacious, to be paid from time to time at fixed periods; and their majestys having judged it expedient, that a formal convention with regard to their reciprocal intention, in this respect, should be concluded, they have for this purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries; that this is to say—In the name and on the part of his majesty the king of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: Edward Thornton, esq. his envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to his majesty the king of Sweden; and in the name and on the part of his majesty the king of Sweden, the baron D'Erenheim, president in chancery, and commander of the order of the Polar Star, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles-

Article 1. His majesty the king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland engages that there shall be paid to his majesty the king of Sweden the sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling, in equal instalments of one hundred thousand pounds sterling each, per month, beginning with the month of January of the present year inclusively, and to continue successively in the course of each month, the first of which instalments shall be paid on the ratification of the present convention by his Swedish majesty.

2. His majesty the king of Sweden engages on his part to employ the said sum in putting into motion, and keeping on a respectable establishment, all his land forces, and such parts as shall be necessary of his fleet, and particularly his flotilla, in order to oppose the most effectual resistance to the common enemies.

3. Their said majesties moreover engage to conclude no peace, or truce, convention of neutrality, with the enemy, but in concert and by mutual agreement.

4. The present convention shall be ratified by the two high contracting parties, and its ratification shall be exchanged at London within the space of six weeks after the signature of the present convention, or sooner if it can be done.

In faith whereof we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their said majesties, have signed the present convention, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8 h of February, in the year of redemption one thousand eight hundred and eight.

(L. S.) EDWARD THORNTON.
(L. S.) F. EHRENHEIM.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The two high contracting parties have agreed to concert, as soon as possible, the measures to be taken, and the auxiliary succors to be stipulated for, in the case of a war actually taking place between Sweden and the powers her neighbors; and the stipulations which may thence result shall be considered as separate and additional articles of this convention, and shall have the same force as if they were word for word inserted therein.

In faith of which, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their majesties, have signed this separate article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8th of February, in the year of Redemption one thousand eight hundred and eight;

(L. S.) EDWARD THORNTON.
(L. S.) F. EHRENHEIM.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
APRIL 30, 1808.

ORDERED, That Charles M'Knight and Joseph Thornton, be appointed commissioners to superintend the election in the 2d. ward, on the 2d May, in place of Thomas Herbert, and Daniel M'Leod resigned.

Ordered, That the Superintendant of Police proceed immediately to have the several pieces of work done as represented in his communication to council, and that the sum of 30 dollars be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expences of the same.

Test
James M. M'Rea c. c.

LOST,

LAST Wednesday, FOUR KEYS, in a bunch whosoever have found the same, and will return them to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

Eliza Dunlap.

May 2. 3t*

TO, LET,

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE situated on Duke-street between Fairfax and Water-streets near Dr. Craik's, it has annexed to it a brick smoke house a garden and every other convenience.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Mrs. Blunts.

Eliza Dunlap.

May 2. 3t*

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Henry Moore* to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of June next, at the dwelling house of *Cleon Moore*, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground, in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is handsomely situated and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 5 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawrason,
Thomas Moore, } *Trustees.*

May 2. law4w

TO HIRE,

A Negro Woman & her Son,

Who can be well recommended as house servants. Enquire of the Printer.

May 2. d

Lawrason & Fowle

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 kegs White Lead ground in oil, containing halves, qaurters and eights of a cwt each.
25 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
50 bolts Russia, } DUCK.
50 do. Raven }
70 bags Pepper,
30 do. Pimento,
200 sacks blown Salt
2000 sides red soal leather
15 pipes Holland Gin
2 do. French Brandy
100 bbls. N. E. Rum
250 boxes brown Soap
30 do. mould Candles
70 do. Chocolate
7 cases Cotton Cards
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 quintals do.
5 chests Young Hyson Tea
20 casks Cheese.
20 bbls. Mackarel.

May 2. law4w

☞ *GREAT BARGAIN.*

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

EXTRACT

From the act to remove Nuisances, preserve the health of the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, and for other purposes.

SECT. 14. Be it enacted, That the persons living on paved streets shall clean the footway opposite the property they occupy; and moreover shall wash such footways every Saturday from the first day of May to the first day of September, unless prevented by the weather; any inhabitant who shall not perform the said duties, shall for every neglect forfeit and pay thirty three cents. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown down, from any waggon or other carriage, or in any other manner, any rubbish, litter or dirt, on any street, public lane or alley, and suffer the same to remain for more than twenty four hours, except in such quantities and such places as may be allowed by the Superintendant of Police: Provided, That any person desirous of depositing on any street materials for building shall apply to the Superintendant of Police, who shall appoint a proper place and assign a reasonable space for depositing said materials, whoever shall offend herein, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence, and be subject to the farther penalty of one dollar, for every day such building materials shall remain contrary to the provisions hereof.

April 30.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Jannary 12. 2aw

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island,
St. Ubes,
Ground Allum,
& Liverpool fine, } SALT.
SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.
COFFEE, by tierce or bag.
Imperial and
Young Hyson } TEA.
N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 18. 2awtf.

FOR SALE,

Spanish HIDES,
White and Brown clayed SUGARS in bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes, half pipes and qr. ca ks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 25. law3m.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong } TEAS *of good quality*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place wherein he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek,
December 9—[15.] lawtf

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M

Fifteen Bales

Of beautiful retailing Cotton,

Received to day.

IN STORE——Bacon, Candles, Cranberries, Porter, Soap, Shoes, Trunks, Wine.

E. GILMAN.

April 11. (12) d3t lawtf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq,

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

For Sale,

A new well finished Brick House, on Water-street, 40 feet front and 125 feet deep, adjoining Mr. Samuel Harper's rope walk—Also a small Frame House, on Duke-street, next door to the N. W. corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets.—The above property will be sold low and a long credit gtven for three-fourths purchase money.—If not sold at private sale before the first of June, it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

Apply to the subscriber,

Lucy Colston.

April 26. 2awt20M.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the PRINTER.

March 10. law2m

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society aginst fire on buildings in the state of Virginia, held at the capitol on the first of Feb. 1808.

Resolved, That for the greater convenience of the citizens, the following buildings, which have heretofore been only insurable in the office of this society by special contract, with the directors, may hereafter be insured on the following terms, without such special contract to wit—

All tobacco houses, or houses in which tobacco is usually deposited or cured by planters on their farms; all houses in which tobacco is kept in a loose state, in which it is cured or manufactured, for chewing, smoking or snuffing, and all tobacco stemmeries.

If built of brick or stone and covered with tile, slate or metel, at 4 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood 6 p. cent
If one story of stone or brick, or two brick of stone gable ends, and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood 8 p, cent.
If buil: of wood and covered with wood 10 p. cent.

All houses containing, or in which are generally deposited, flax, hemp, grain in the straw or straw of any kind, hay, or fodder, which shall hereafter be insured shall pay the following premiums.

If built or brick or stone and covered with tile slate or metal 3 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood 4 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick or two brick or stone gable ends, and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood 5 p. cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood 6 p. cent.

All which buildings shall be subject to the same additional premiums, for contiguity as other houses are subject to.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Teste,

Lewis M. Rivilain,
Clk. B. D.

April 28. 1aw2w

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the general office on the 1st of March 1808

WHEREAS, it is represented to the board of Directors, that many persons who have heretofore been members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, who have ever been attached to the principles on which it is founded but for causes now no longer existing, have withdrawn from the same, are now desirous of again becoming members thereof.

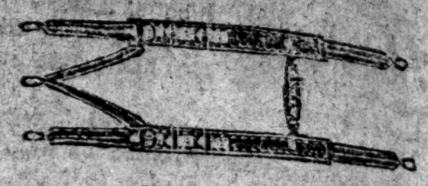
Resolved, That all such persons still holding buildings which they have heretofore insured in this institution, or the assignees and transferees of such insurance, shall be permitted, and they are hereby authorised to constitute themselves members thereof, upon the following terms, to wit.

That, they shall first pay into the hands of the cashier general, all such quotas and premiums with interest and costs, if any have accrued, as they had not paid at the date of their withdrawal; but which they would have been liable to have paid, had they not withdrawn; and secondly, that they should proceed to revalue their property instantly, cause a declaration of revaluation to be made out and returned to the general office of insurance, and pay the additional premium which may be due, if any; upon a compliance with these conditions, such persons shall be entitled to a new policy, and shall be as completely insured as if they had not withdrawn, or as if they had become members by obtaining a new declaration, and entering as new members thereby.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Teste,

Lewis M. Rivilain,
Clk. B. D.

April 28. 1aw2w



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Swisserland*,

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

d

March 15.

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawing of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367
22,205 } Are prizes of 10 dolls.
30,403

A few tickets and halves for sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few days.

April 14.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)